



ATTACHMENT 1

GENERAL NOTES

LOAD FACTOR DESIGN or LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN

(choose one, based on which criteria is used for the superstructure)

Use ONE of the following:

DESIGN: Bridge Design Specifications ('96 AASHTO w/Revisions by Caltrans);

or

DESIGN: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, X edition with Interims through 2XXX and the Caltrans Amendments vX.XX.XX"

or

DESIGN: AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, X edition with Interims through 2XXX and the Caltrans Amendments vX.XX.XX"; except that _____, _____, and _____ (engineer fills in this list; such as geotechnical design of deep foundations, earth retaining systems, bridge (incl. barrier and railing) details taken from Standard Plans March 2006 and earlier versions, Standard Bridge Details XS sheets, etc) are designed using Bridge Design Specifications ('96 AASHTO w/Revisions by Caltrans).

SEISMIC DESIGN:

Caltrans Seismic Design Criteria (SDC), Version X.X dated _____

DEAD LOAD:

Includes 35 psf for future wearing surface.

The deck load between the girders has been increased by a factor of 10% to allow for the use of steel deck forms. (where appropriate)

LIVE LOADING:

HL93 and permit design load.

SEISMIC LOADING:

Soil profile type (choose from A through F from SDC)

Magnitude group (choose from 6.5 +/- 0.25, 7.25 +/- 0.25, 8.0+ +/- 0.25)

Peak Rock Acceleration 0.xg

(Alternatively, show site-specific acceleration response spectra curve.)

CONCRETE:

$f_y = 60$ ksi

$f'_c = 3.6$ ksi

$n = 8$

See prestressing notes.

STRUCTURAL STEEL (new construction) $f_y =$ ASTM A709 Grade 50

Steel Pipe Piles: ASTM XXX

STRUCTURAL STEEL (ASSUMED FOR EVALUATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE) ASTM A7

$f_y = 39$ ksi